

A NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF EUMOLPINAE
(COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE) FROM TROPICAL AMERICA

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Abstract.—*Lobispa*, new genus, is described and placed in the tribe Cubispini. *Sce-loenopla callosa* (Baly), from Costa Rica to Colombia, is transferred to *Lobispa* (new combination). The new species *L. expansa* from Panamá and Venezuela and *L. sentus* from Costa Rica and Panamá are described. A key to separate the species is presented.

Key Words: Chrysomelidae, Eumolpinae, Cubispini, *Lobispa*, new species

Over the last several years, I have received some unusual Chrysomelidae in box lots of Hispinae from the Neotropics. These specimens superficially resemble hispines but belong to the subfamily Eumolpinae because of the placement of the mouth, the structure of the mouth parts, the shape of the head capsule, the antennal insertion, the lack of bifid tarsal setae, and the lack of a pars stridens on the head (see Staines 2000 for a detailed discussion of these characters). This paper discusses three species found primarily in elfin and montane forest litter.

Measurements were taken with an ocular micrometer. Pronotal length and width were taken along the midlines. Elytral width was measured at the humeri. Elytral length was measured from base to apex. Total length was measured from the base of the antennae to the apex of the elytra.

In recording label data for type specimens, a slash (/) divides data on different labels. Brackets ([]) contain additional information such as label color or explanatory notes. Acronyms used are explained in Acknowledgments.

***Lobispa* Staines, new genus**

Description.—*Antenna:* 11-segmented; more than half the length of body; last five segments expanded.

Head: Fova present on each side of vertex.

Pronotum: Tuberculate or carinate; anterior margin arcuate over base of head; densely punctate; basal impression(s) present; basal margin bisinuate; anterior angles with tooth or projection; posterior angles obtuse.

Elytron: With 10 rows of punctures plus a short scutellar row; costae absent; tubercles present on apical half; humerus produced into lamina; lamina present between puncture rows 7 and 8.

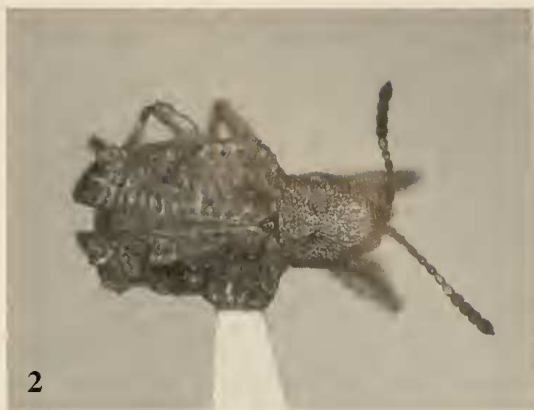
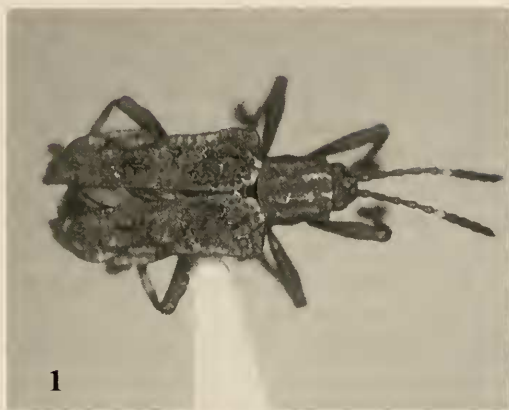
Venter: Anterior margin of prosternum simple; pygidium without groove.

Legs: Apex of tibia simple; tarsal claws simple.

Etymology.—From *lobus* (Greek—an elongated projection) for the projection on the anterior margin of the pronotum plus *ispa* from the subfamily name Hispinae which the genus superficially resembles. The gender is feminine.

Type species.—*Lobispa expansa*, new species.

Discussion.—Monrós (1954) erected the tribe Cubispini for the genus *Cubispa*. *Lobispa* fits all of the characters of Cubispini except there are 10 rows of punctures plus a short scutellar row on each elytron instead



Figs. 1-3. Dorsal views of 1, *Lobispa callosa*. 2, *L. expansa*. 3, *L. sentus*.

of 8 rows of punctures and no scutellar row in *Cubispa*. Rather than erecting a new tribe for *Lobispa*, I am modifying the tribal description to: each elytron with 8 or 10 rows of punctures, scutellar row present or absent.

KEY TO GENERA OF CUBISPINI

- 1. Each elytron with 8 rows of punctures, scutellar row absent *Cubispa* Barber
- Each elytron with 10 rows of punctures, scutellar row present *Lobispa*, new genus

KEY TO SPECIES OF *LOBISPA*

- 1. Elytral humeri with large expanded, flattened lamina (Figs. 2, 3) 2
- Elytral humeri without large expanded, flattened lamina (Fig. 1); Costa Rica to Colombia *callosa* (Baly)
- 2. Pronotum with semi-circular tubercle on apical half in middle (Fig. 2); femora not pustulate;

- elytra with tubercles only on apical half; Panamá to Venezuela *expansa*, new species
- Pronotum without semi-circular tubercle on apical half in middle (Fig. 3); femora pustulate; elytra with tubercles on basal and apical half; Costa Rica to Panamá *sentus*, new species

***Lobispa callosa* (Baly), new combination (Fig. 1)**

Cephalodonota callosa Baly 1885:33. Lectotype [here designated]: Buguba, Panama, Champion/Cephalodonta *callosa*, fig. 15/Sp. Figured/Type [white disk with red border]/Godman-Salvin Coll. Biol. Centr.-Amer./Cephalodonota *callosa* Baly, Panama [BMNH]. Paralectotypes (2): V. de Chiriqui, 4000-6000 ft., Champion/Godman-Salvin Coll. Biol. Centr.-Amer. [BMNH]. Weise 1911a:16, 1911b: 24.

Sceloenopla callosa: Papp 1953:39; Uhmann 1957:54.

Description.—Brownish yellow.

Head: Yellowish; medial carina present, becomes a tooth at antennal bases; vertex with fovea on each side of medial carina; frons punctate; clypeus sparsely punctate.

Antenna: More than half the length of the body; segments I to VII brownish yellow; VIII to XI darker; I subglobular; II expanding to apex; III and IV cylindrical, sulcate, subequal in length; V to VII decreasing in length, sulcate; VIII to X transverse, setose; XI pointed at apex, setose.

Pronotum: Subcylindrical; basal margin bisinuate; lateral margins sinuate; apical margin slightly arcuate over base of head; anterior angles with small obtuse tooth; posterior angles obtuse; convex; longer than wide; from apical third to apical margin, two longitudinal carinae present in middle; small tubercle present on apical fourth toward sides; sinuate longitudinal basal impression present on each side of middle; coarsely, moderately punctate; pronotal length 1.3 mm; pronotal width 1.1–1.3 mm.

Scutellum: Quadrate, micropunctate, darker laterally.

Elytron: Each with 10 rows of coarse punctures plus scutellar row; humerus slightly produced, with carina which extends to near middle; smaller lamina present between puncture rows 7 and 8 near middle; six elytral tubercles present—first near base between rows 2 and 3, second on basal third between rows 2 and 3, third near middle between rows 5 and 6, fourth after middle between rows 2 and 3, fifth on apical fourth tooth-like between rows 7 and 8, sixth on apical fourth between rows 2 and 3; elytral length 3.6–4.0 mm; elytral width 2.0–2.3 mm.

Venter: Prosternum punctate at base and apex; meso- and metasterna smooth; five visible abdominal sterna, smooth.

Legs: Femora pustulate; tibiae curved at apex. Total length: 4.9–5.4 mm.

Specimens examined.—COLOMBIA:

Valle, Anchicarya nr. Buenaventura, 300 m, 13–14.I.1972 (BMNH). COSTA RICA: ? Sendero Chomogo, 1650 m, 17–18.VI.1983 (CMNC). Alajuela: Peñas Blancas Trail, 870 m, 19 May 1989 (SEMC); Eladio's River trail, 19 May 1989, 800 m (SEMC). Guanacaste: Guanacaste Cons. Area (D), Ptilia Field Station, 600 m, 2.V.1995 (CMNC). Puntarenas: Monteverde, 25 June 1990, 1620 m, ex. flight intercept, 8 April 1989, 8 July 1989, 15 May 1989 (SEMC); Monteverde, Cerro Amigos, 1780 m, 17 May 1989, 24 May 1989 (SEMC); Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, Chomogo Trail, 1690 m, 23 May 1989 (SEMC). Puntarenas-Guanacaste border, 1760 m, 10 May 1989 (SEMC). PANAMA: ? Cerro Campana (Capira), 5 June 1995, 790 m (SEMC). Chiriqui: Bugaba (BMNH); Volcan de Chiriqui (BMNH); La Fortuna, "Hydrolog Trail, 1200 m, 9–12.VI.1995, 21–23.V.1995 (SEMC); 20 km N. Guanica, Finca La Suiza, 1350 m, 22–24.V.1995 (SEMC). Canal Zone: 4-10-56 (USNM); Ancon, 26-II-53 (USNM); Cerro Jefe, 3200', 31.VII.1978 (USNM). Coclé: 7.2 km NE El Copé, V-7-1995 (SEMC). San Blas: Nusagani Reserve, 350 m, 16–17.V.1995 (SEMC). Total: 43.

Notes.—Specimens were collected in forest litter samples, unbaited pitfall traps, and flight intercept traps.

Lobispa expansa Staines, new species

(Fig. 2)

Holotype.—Panama, Chiriqui, 5.9 km NE Cerro Punta, 2100 m, 08°22'N 82°34'W, Par. Nac. Volcan Bara, 14–16.VI.1995, J. Ashe & R. Brooks #204, ex. flight intercept trap/Holotype *Lobispa expansa* Staines, Des. C. L. Staines [red label] [SEMC].

Paratypes.—2—Venezuela, Trujillo, camino viejo Trujillo, Paramo La Cristalina, km 9.7, 2400 m, 09°21'21"N 70°17'51"W, 20.V.1998-022H, R. Anderson, elfin for. litter [CMNC]; 1—Venezuela, Merida, 34 km N.W. Merida, Finca 'Fundo La Trinidad', 2350 m, 08°37'00"N

71°20'12"W, 22.V.1998-027C, R. Anderson, montane forest litter (CMNC).

Description.—Body brownish yellow, pronotum may have greenish metallic sheen, apical segments of antenna darker; elytra twice as wide at base as base of pronotum; humerus expanded into flattened lamina which extends beyond elytral margins; elytral costae sinuate, tuberculate.

Head: vertex obscured by projection; eyes entire; antennal insertions approximate, divided by a carina; frons and clypeus smooth.

Antenna: 11-segmented; segments I to VII yellowish, VIII to XI darker, thicker than preceding, setose; I transverse; II longer than I; III and IV cylindrical, III longest; V to VII decreasing in length; VIII to X transverse; XI pointed at apex.

Pronotum: Basal margin bisinuate; lateral margins distinctly angulate in middle, straight and divergent from base to midlength, smooth, then convergent and serrate; anterior margin arcuate over base of head; convex; coarsely, densely punctate; tubercle present on each side of middle near midlength; smaller tubercle adjacent; basal depression present on each side of middle; area between depressions raised; large hood-like, semi-circular projection present on apical half in middle; pronotal length 1.0–1.1 mm; pronotal width 1.0–1.3 mm.

Scutellum: Quadrate.

Elytron: Each with 10 rows of irregular, coarse punctures plus scutellar row; no costae; humerus expanded into large, flattened lamina; small lamina present between puncture rows 7 and 8 in middle; five tubercles present on apical half—first in middle between rows 2 and 3, second just behind middle between rows 4 and 5; third on apical third between rows 6 and 7, fourth (largest) on apical fourth between rows 2 and 3; fifth on apical fourth between rows 6 and 7; elytral length 2.0–2.4 mm; elytral width 2.7–3.0 mm.

Venter: Prosternum smooth with row of punctures on apical and basal margins, prosternal process parallel-sided; meso-

metasterna smooth; four visible abdominal sterna, all finely punctate.

Legs: Femora flattened at apex; tibiae darker at base and apex; tarsi dark; tarsal segment 4 exceeding lobes of 3. Total length: 3.6–4.1 mm.

Etymology.—From *expando* (Latin), to spread out, for the expanded humeral laminae.

Notes.—The holotype was captured in a flight intercept trap. Paratypes were collected in elfin forest litter and montane forest litter. The presence of this species in a flight intercept trap is surprising since it does not have hind wings.

Lobispa sentus Staines, new species

(Fig. 3)

Holotype.—Panama, Chiriqui, 81°50'–8°34', 1856 m, 3.5 km E. Escopeta, J. Wagner, VI:13:1980/FM(HD) #80-24, Berlese litter & root mat Cerro Bello cloud forest/Holotype *Lobispa sentus* Staines, Des. C. L. Staines [red label] [FMNH].

Paratypes.—1—same locality as holotype but collected on VI:20:1980 [FMNH]; 1—Panama, Boco del Toro, 81°50'–8°34', 1500 m, 25 Km NNE San Felix, leg. J. Wagner, VI:6:1980/FM(HD) #80-5, Berlese floor litter & Root mat nr. ridge top, Qda, Alicia cloud forest [FMNH]; 2—Panama, Chiriqui, La Fortuna area, Finca La Suiza, 1450–1600 m, 11.VI.1995-18D, R. S. Anderson, oak ridge forest litter [CMNC]; 1—Costa Rica, San Jose, km 117 Pan-Am. Hwy, 19 km N. San Isidro, 09°28'N 83°42'20"W, 1800 m, 15.II.1998D, R. S. Anderson, cloud for. Litt. [CMNC].

Description.—Pronotum and legs dark; elytra yellowish brown.

Head: Medial sulcus present; large punctate fovea present on each side of medial sulcus; tooth present at base of antennae; frons and clypeus smooth.

Antenna: Segments I to VII yellowish-brown, VIII to XI darker; I subglobose; II cylindrical; III to VII elongate, widened to apex, sparsely setose; VIII to X transverse, setose; XI pointed to apex, setose.

Pronotum: Basal margin bisinuate; lateral margins distinctly angulate behind middle, sinuate, margined; anterior angles prolonged into thorn-like projection; posterior angles obtuse; anterior margin arcuate over base of head, margined, with two longitudinal carinae near middle; convex; metallic sheen present or absent; densely coarsely punctate; medial basal impression present plus longitudinal basal impression present on each side of middle; pronotal length 1.0–1.4 mm; pronotal width 1.0–1.1 mm.

Scutellum: Quadrate.

Elytron: Each with 10 sinuate rows of coarse punctures plus scutellar row, punctures may be confluent; humerus produced into enlarged, flattened lamina; lamina present near middle between rows 7 and 8; six elytral tubercles present—first at base between rows 2 and 3, second on basal fourth between rows 2 and 3, third near middle between rows 5 and 6, fourth just past middle between rows 2 and 3, fifth on apical third between rows 5 and 6, sixth on apical fourth between rows 2 and 3; elytral length 2.9–3.6 mm; elytral width 2.0–2.7 mm.

Venter: Prosternum punctate; meso- and metasterna smooth; five visible abdominal sterna, smooth.

Legs: Femora tuberculate; tibiae punctate. Total length: 3.7–5.0 mm.

Etymology.—From *sentus* (Latin), thorny, rough for the thorn-like projections on the apical Notes. Specimens were taken from Berlese funnel samples of moss-bark-sapwood in Cerro Bollo cloud forest, from floor litter and root mat samples in cloud forests, and from forest litter on an oak ridge.

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